

**Additional Prior Art**

Applicant has reviewed the additional prior art cited by the Examiner and finds that the claims are not described in the additional references. Therefore, as stated before,  
5 he feels the application is ready to be allowed.

**Remarks**

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Applicant has amended the claims to redefine the invention in the terms more correctly stated as a result of an improved translation of the original Japanese application. As attached hereto, a preliminary amendment was prepared to correct the deficiencies in the translation and Applicant was in the process of submitting the same when the Office  
15 Action prepared by the Examiner was received. The corrected translation reflects the subject matter as it was properly portrayed in the Japanese and PCT applications. Thus the instant rewritten claims correctly state the subject matter that was claimed in those applications.

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**Conclusion**

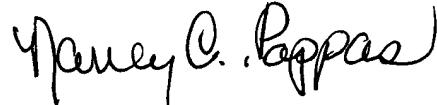
Applicant feels that by the amendment to the claims and the arguments presented herein that the application is now in condition for allowance and entreats the Examiner to 5 do so. Applicant has sought to change counsel during the course of the prosecution of the application, and the Examiner is encouraged to contact the new Agent of Record to clarify any of the issues contained herein.

Applicant's Agent can be reached at 813/977-1373 by phone or fax.

Applicant's Agent would appreciate a telephonic interview to resolve the issues at 10 hand to expedite the allowance of the instant claims.

Respectfully submitted,

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Encl: Red-lined Specification that was to be presented as a Preliminary  
Amendment

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**TITLE OF INVENTION**

**HEATER WIRE FOR DEVICE SUCH AS AN IMPULSE**  
**SSEALER**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to an impulse sealer, a book binding machine and a laminator which thermally melts and adheres material such as polyethylene.

**Background Art****BACKGROUND ART**

An impulse heat sealer causes a current of 8-15A to flow through a heater wire having a width of about 2-5mm, heats the heater wire to about 150°C for a short period of time, about one second, and melts and adheres polyethylene and thermally meltable resin. With regard to the heater wire, a heat generating portion portion, therefore, uses a narrow width wire member having a high electrical resistance such as iron chromium and nichrome, and an electrode portion which requires no heat generation and made from, for instance, uses such as a comparatively thick plated copper plate and iron plate, and the both being are connected, such as by press contacting and spot welding.

Although a large current flows through the sealer, since the length of the sealer is about 20-40 cm, a voltage which appears at the both ends thereof merely which reaches to about 15-30V. For this reason, the standard commercial power source voltage of 100-

220V had has to be adjusted by making use of a voltage regulator such as a transformer and an electronic circuit.

Since the press contacting and the spot welding of the heater wires is manual work, which requires human senses, it may cause irregular lengths of the heater wires, defective products and lack of accuracy, and that tends to cause overheating of the connected portion and shortens shortening the lifetime of the heater wires.

Further, the electrode, which is press contacted and spot welded and has a substantial thickness, the thick electrode portion can not be mounted on a heater stand, therefore, and when a conventional expansion absorbing device 15 as shown in Fig. 5 is used, and the heat generation portion is extended, both ends thereof float in the air and are overheated<sub>15</sub>, therefore Therefore, it has frequently happened that holes are formed caused in the polyethylene over the over heated portions.

Furthermore, the transformer is very heavy, and with regard to Because the voltage regulator keeps in the form of the electronic circuit since the voltage thereof is comparatively low in comparison with the power source voltage resulting in and the current thereof is being large, this makes the control of the voltage regulator is difficult and, fault likely occurs, and further further in addition, the prices of these two components are high.

In the book binding machine and the laminator, a metallic bar and a roll having a large thermal capacity are heated by a heater which is formed by winding a nichrome wire around a mica plate and is used under a thermal equilibrium state. Even if the amount for processing is slight, there is a waiting period of 5 to 10 minutes until the metallic bar or the roll are heated.

A prior art of the present invention, JP(U)-A-57-167004 (herein below will be referred to as citation the reference) discloses a zigzag shaped heater wire which is formed

by cutting slits on a tape shaped metallic layer pasted on a glass epoxy resin substrate from both sides thereof alternatively in perpendicular direction to its longitudinal direction, and of which configuration is very similar to the present invention. However, the objects of the reference citation are to prevent breaking of the heater wire due to the force of a thermal expansion ~~use~~ by using a spring, to eliminate a transformer changes by narrowing of a broad width heater wire and also to enhance heat dissipation property properties. The prior art, however, is silent ~~to~~ about eliminating the zigzag shape on a seal line by decreasing ~~at~~ the gap of the respective slits, and never refers to such an object.

With regard to the gap size, the citation reference indicates that the gap size is about three times larger than the thickness of the metallic layer. Since the thickness thereof in as an embodiment of the citation reference is 0.1mm, the gap will become 0.3mm, but in reality an iron chrome thin plate with no tempering having a thickness of 0.1mm cannot maintain its this given shape. The heater wire's shape, according to the present invention, can be maintained without trouble. An experiment was performed thereon in such a manner that while covering with a teflon coated glass tape of 0.1 mm ever covering the thus produced heater wire, the heater wire which was heat sealed according to the embodiment of the citation reference, however, gaps clearly appeared on a seal line. If a metallic wire with no tempering is used, thickness of 0.2mm is required, then according to the citation reference - the gap will amount to 0.6mm, in such instance with the gaps will clearly appear on the seal line.

Therefore, from the disclosure in the citation reference, "the seal width is 5mm corresponding to the width of rectangular pulse wave as shown in Fig. 1;" likely possibly This suggests that the seal line is in a zigzag shape, as it is. However, if the gaps on the seal line disappear, it is presumed that this such will be caused by the heat

accumulated therearound including a substrate, Bbecause the citationreference indicates that the scaling time is 4 seconds, which is 4-8 times longer than a sealing time of 0.5-1 second of a usual sealer, on one hand it is presumed that suchthis is because of poor heat dissipation, whichThis is contrary to the original object of the citationreference, regardlessbecause the citationreference nowhere suggests that the gaps should be limited as much as possible.

Further, in the citation, it is necessary to keep the shape of the metallic plate by adhering the same on a glass epoxy resin substrate, hHowever, in order to reduce cost in mass production with regard to metallic portions, photo exposure and etching is performed over a broad area, therefore, the citationreference raises problems and includes unsolved problems as follows. How the glass epoxy resin substrate is cut? WhetherHow can the heat resisting property of the epoxy resin substrate can be maintained becausewhen the operation temperature of the sealer for such as PP rises to more than 150°C? What sort of adhesives having durability isare used? WhetherHow is the heat dissipation propertyachieved due to the closely contacted substrate is deteriorated as referred to above? WhetherIs the sealing time is prolonged because of the heat absorption by the substrate? How the Can both ends of the lead wire portion can be taken out to the outside in a flat state because the with both ends of the lead wire portion also servesserving as the pressing faces?

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide aA heater wire is formed in such a manner that a thin plate of resistance material, such as iron chromium, which is further thinned by rolling, and is properly strengthened, such as by tempering, thereafter the sameand is processed by photo-etching then the width of electrode portion a portion,

which is required to suppress heat generation, is broadened so far as permitted; a heat generating portion is shaped into a desired configuration with a narrow uniform width, then both portions are integrated.

It is a further object of the invention to provide ~~Further,~~ a measure which is applied to the electrode portion ~~which~~ to eliminates the drawback of swelling in a seal line.

It is another object of the invention to provide ~~a~~ The heater wire which is formed in a zigzag shape of narrow uniform width over the entire desired configuration of the heat generation portion, which causes gaps in the formed seal line or plane to disappear due to the heat diffusion from the heater wire.

A Still further object of the invention is to provide, by making use of the heater wire, an impulse-type book binding machine and laminator ~~may be~~ produced in which heating is performed instantaneously to melt an adhesive on an inside resin and which then interrupts the current supply to cool the same.

Additional features and advantages of the present invention are described in, and will be apparent from, the following Detailed Description of the Invention and the Figures.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figs. 1 through 3 are plane views of embodiments of heater wires of the present invention and embodiments of seal lines in the formed melting and adhering traces through sealing.

Fig. 4 is a side view showing an expansion absorbing structure of a heater wire caused by itself.

Fig. 5 is a side view of a conventional expansion absorbing structure.

Figs. 6 and 7 are plane views showing application embodiments of the heater wire of the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a plane view showing an embodiment of heater wires of the present invention for a bag with a cat pattern.

Fig. 9 is a plane view showing a zigzag shaped heater wire and the seal line formed thereby.

Figs. 10 through 12 are enlarged plane views of heat generating portions thereof.

Fig. 13 is a plane view showing another heater wire.

Fig. 14 is a plane view showing a connecting portion with a heater wire.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 is a plane view of a heater wire 1 and its seal line 2 in an example of the present invention. The heater wire 1 includes a heat generating portion 3, having a width of 2mm, and electrode portions 4, having widths of 5mm, which are formed from a same plate member by photo etching. in suchIn this mannerprocess, that on a thin plate which is formed by rolling an iron chromium material into 0.1mm thickness, and then is adjusted into a proper hardness. By use of a photosensitive material is coated in advance, after photo-masking a pattern, and after the coated photosensitive material is exposed and fixed, thereafter, a further covering a necessary portion with a film may be applied, withand dissolving and removing unnecessary portions by acid to complete the patterned productsame.. In the electrode portions of the present invention, even if at the same

resistance material is used, when the width of the electrode portions is broadened more than about two times, it can be controlled and no sealing is effected at the portions.

When the heater is used for household use, in which the number of usages is small, no problems occur, however, when the heater is used continuously, the heat in the heat generating portion gradually spreads into the electrode portions 4, swellings 5 are formed in the seal line 2 of the heater wire 1 due to the width expansion of the electrode portions 4 at both ends thereof. If a force is applied to a bag is concentrated onto the swelling 5, the seal is likely broken. Therefore there are three countermeasures therefore to correct this problem.

The first countermeasure is to place heat absorbing electrode plates 6 at the positions of the electrode portions 4, so as to overlap therewith, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby, the heating is stopped at their overlapping portions. This is as shown by the seal line 7, and the heat absorbing electrode plate 6 which is disclosed in Japanese Patent Application No. Heisei 8-346654, which is a thin plate of alloy materials having good electrical and, in particular, thermal conductive property such as nickel plated phosphate bronze. Drawbacks of this measure are the increase in the number of parts correspondingly and, because of current flow between the heat generating portions 3 and the heat absorbing electrode plates 6, to consume the heater wire is consumed comparatively rapidly at their contacting portions.

A second countermeasure is, in order to prevent swelling of the seal line at the side of the bag main body, by either offsetting the heat generating portion 3 from the center, to by eliminating a the width broadened portion 8 at the side of the bag main body, and to by double doubling the width at the opposite side, or as shown in Fig. 3, to retreat The width broadened portions near both ends, as illustrated, in comparison with the width broadened portion 9, at the opposite side, which forms the side of the bag edges. In this

—instance, although the swelling 11 on the seal line is formed, it only appears at the side of the bag edges. The above indication at the sides of the bag main body and at the bag edges is, of course, only one of the standards which implies that thus the swellings are aligned at one side where the adversarynegative influence is small.

The same effect can be obtained if the heater wire 1 is bent perpendicularly along the broken lines 12 as in Fig. 3. This is for preventing unnecessary elongation of the sealer. When the electrode portion 4 is bent perpendicularly, as illustrated by the side view in Fig. 4, a pillow shaped projection 14 is placed before formed above the fixing screw 13. To By applying appling a tension thereto to screw 13, the elongation of the heat generating portion caused during the heating is sufficiently absorbed by the electrode portion through because of the spring property of itself, thereby; it now possesses, thus the need for the conventional complex elongation absorbing device 15 having requiring many parts is unnecessitated obviated.

The heat generating portion 3 can be formed in any shape other than a straight line. An elliptical heater wire 16 as shown in Fig. 6, is as used for a molding handle of a polyethylene shopping bag is shown, and, in addition, a rectangular heater wire 17, as shown in Fig. 7, is for sealing an outer frame of a bag shaped filter is also depicted. Further, since the heater wire 17 is required to form a closed space by the rectangular seal line, therefore, if the gap at a nearby portion 18 is set below 0.2mm, thus causing the gap on the seal line will to disappear.

Such relationship between gap and seal line may occurs in any heater wire. Fig. 8 shows a heaters for a shopping bag with an inflatable cat head which is used through experience for a balloon manufacturing manufactured by a balloon method as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,545,117, wherein In this reference, a heater wire 20 of nichrome round wire is used for sealing and burning off the outer configuration, and a heater wire 21 is used

for sealing in order to separate the cat head from the inside of the shopping bag. ~~and e~~Copper wires are connected along dotted portions 22 at both ends thereof so as to prevent heat generation. The heater is formed in such a manner that after arranging these round wires into a desired configuration, these are fixed by fluoro resin coated glass cloth with adhesive to fix the same. The cat face and the handle are illustrated to facilitate understanding of the above explanation.

InAt this instance, at the portions where the two heater wires are in close proximity, come most close, in the two portions ~~at~~of the root portion of ear and jaw portion, it is necessary to keep air tight, therefore, air tightness is necessary. The heater wire 21 is closely contacted at the portions by adhering a glass tape having thickness of about 0.1mm, but electrically insulating one portion from the other. Because of adhering the tape at the portions, the sealing temperature tends to be lower, howeverbut because, since the heater wires are closely located, muchthis tendency is cancelled out. Further, through controlling the supply current, the above arrangement is operated sufficiently, and it was found out that no air leakage gap was formed in the resultant seal line.

A heater wire which makes use of the above arrangement is one shown in Fig. 9, in whichHere the width of the resistance material is narrowed and fine slits are cut in a heat generating portion 23, to form a uniform zigzag in perpendicular direction into the longitudinal direction thereof, and Figs. 10 through 12 are partially enlarged views thereof. When these heater wires are used, and if the slits are sufficiently small, a beautiful single seal line 24 as illustrated can be obtained. Further, the zigzag is interrupted immediately before the electrode portions at the both ends and is restored to the original width. No problematic end swellings appear on the seal line 24, which is the third countermeasure.

The resistance value of the zigzag shaped heater wire is about  $25\Omega$  whereinwhen fine slits of about 0.2mm are cut on the heat generating portion 23, with an intervals of about

0.4mm in a zigzag manner, ~~on the other hand~~ In contrast, an electrical resistance of a heater wire having the width of 2mm and length of 200mm, which forms the same seal line as above ~~with~~is  $2\Omega$ . Therefore, in the electrical point of view, the latter conventional heater wire requires about 16V and 8A, ~~on the other hand~~while the heater wire of the present invention forming~~s~~ the same seal line, as the conventional one, ~~requires~~requiring a high voltage of 50V and a low current of 2A.

If the commercial source voltage is 100V, it can be applied only by subjecting the same to halfwave rectification, or further if the length of the heater wire is prolongedelongated by to 1.4 times to 280mm, the commercial source voltage of 100V can be directly applied to the heater wire. Still further, if the commercial source voltage is 200V, when the length of the heater wire is prolonged to two timeselongated by a factor of two, the commercial source voltage is ~~applicable~~can be applied to the heater wire after subjecting the same to halfwave rectification, however, wWhen the width of the heater wire is modified to 3mm, and the length thereof is elongatedprolonged in total to three times, the commercial source voltage of 200V can be applied as it is, therebyobviating the need for a transformer and a voltage regulating circuit, can be completely omitted.

Since the zigzag shaped heater wire of the present invention isremains fixed while minimally expanded, the expansion and contraction due to heat can be absorbed by the heater wire itself, thus the need for the conventional complex expansion absorbing device as shown in Fig. 5 is unnecessitatedobviated as well as the simple device as shown in Fig. 4.

The reason howwhy the gaps disappear from the seal line when the heater wire includescontains the gaps, is that the heat generated is transferred toward the gaps via the covering fluoro resin coated glass tape, and also by the polyethylene film itself, to beas it is sealed. Therefore, if the usual thickness of 0.1 - 0.2mm is further thickened, or the generated thermal amount and the generating time are increased, the gaps on the seal line will disappear

even if the gap is more than 0.2mm. Further, the a gap of less than 0.1mm is, of course, preferable, however, the mass production using etching will become difficult. Within the defined range, a gap having a taper as shown in Fig. 11 is acceptable.

Further, it is permitted to modify the width of the heater wire, since the heat generation amount is antiis non-proportional to the width. In addition, through combinations with by varying the sizes of the gaps, heaters having a variety of effects can be manufactured. For example, as shown in Fig. 12, although the heater has the same or the substantially the same configuration with regard to sealing, the temperature distribution thereof is varied in such a manner that at the center portion in the width of the heat generating portion is set high and the surrounding portion thereof is set lower, thereby preventing possible edge cutting can be prevented. In fact, since the heat generating density is also anti-non-proportional to the interval of the gaps, the same effect, such as found by increasing the taper of the gaps in the heater wire as shown in Fig. 11, can be obtained.

With an annealed material such as iron chromium material and nichrome alloy, a heater wire having width of even 2mm is soft and deforms during treatment thereof, if the thickness thereof is not about 0.2mm. However, these days Since today, a thin plate having thickness of 0.1mm can be manufactured by an economical rolling, and when the thin plate is can be strengthened through a proper degree of quenching, a heat generating portion having a zigzag in the interval of 0.4mm as referred to above shows demonstrates a sufficiently practical strength. However, if the tempering is too strong, the zigzagged heat generating portion is likely to break, therefore, the quenching amount has to be proper.

Since the operating temperature of the heater wire is below 200°C and is far below the quenching temperature of more than 600°C, no tempering occurs due to the heating. Further, other than the tempering, a strengthening process, such as reforming by means of such as rolling and forging can be applied. To sum up, with regard to thickness of the heater wire,

the thinner, the better, so long as the strength thereof can be supplemented such as by tempering. The zigzag direction in the longitudinal direction as shown in the plan view in Fig. 13 can be used, however, since each zigzag length is longer, a further higher mechanical strength is required. Accordingly, the strength thereof depends on the properness of its configuration design. Further, in the case of the heater having a broad area as shown in Fig. 13, any manner of covering the area with the wires and gaps are permitted, thus any and the zigzag shapes as is considered within the scope of the invention. defined in the claims cover all of these zigzag shapes.

Further, other than the zigzag shape defined only by straight lines, zigzag shapes defined by curved lines are also included and, other than the heat generating wire itself of straight line any shapes of heat generating wires, such as a curved one and one having different widths can be used.

Further, as processing methods thereof, wire cutting and laser cutting can be used. Although a heater wire is not an expensive article, a transformer can be omitted by modifying the processing of the heater wire, the heater wire can be manufactured in view of the saved cost of omitting the transformer. Accordingly, although the etching is a very economical method, the present invention is not limited thereto. Other than the zigzag shaped heat generating portion 23 formed integral with the electrode portion 4, as shown in the plan view in Fig. 14 the present invention includes an arrangement in which the zigzag portion is connected via a width broadened connecting portion 25 to the electrode portion 4 through spot welding.

Further, the sealer pressing mechanism of the present invention includes a pressing operation via in which a worker wherein the worker grips a T shaped hand type handle being provided with a heater at one side thereof by the hand, and performs heat sealing by pressing the same on polyethylene placed on a work stand. Further, since the present heater can be

operated while omitting the voltage regulator, the power source circuit implies can be a simple current supply from the power source to the heater. Further, since the impulse sealer of the present invention is lightweight and can be directly coupled to a power source, the present impulse sealer can be actively used in a field where only heating plate type heaters are conventionally used.

The above can also be applied to a book binding machine and a laminator using such heating plate typea conventional plate type heater, and the impulse heat sealer of the present instant type can be applied thereto. Namely For instance, a fluoro resin tape is covered covering on a zigzag shaped heater wire which is shaped into a necessary configuration, can be used with a press mechanism, incorporating the same for such as a bundle of paper for book binding, and when laminated films are pressed, a comparatively large current is fed thereto for a short time to heat the same and then is interrupted to cool the same, thereby whereby allowing an adhesive of such as heat meltable resin is to be melted and adhered. For example, since the zigzag shaped heater wire can be shaped in a rectangular shape, such heater wire is suitable for laminating a photo for an identification card. Such heater can be used any time when desired, moreover in addition, such the instant heater is not required to be always heated, which contributes to energy saving. The heating equipment such as the impulse heat sealer as defined in the preferred embodiments herein, may be used in book binding equipment and other laminating machinery as known to those of ordinary skill in the art. claims includes the above referred to a book binding machine and laminator.

#### INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, since the heater wires can be formed by making use of photoetching, heater wires of any configurations can be manufactured accurately in large amount and with low cost, in addition, causes of shortening life time of the heater wire such as overheating due to poor spot welding is eliminated. Since the electrode portions are formed as thin as the heat generating portion, the electrode portions can be extended over on the heater stand. Thus, the undesirable formation of penetration holes on a processing subject due to overheating because of as well as due to the floating-in-air bubbles of in a part of the heat generating portion, which likely happens at both ends of the conventional extension absorbing device, is prevented.

Further, since the zigzag shape of the heater wire is formed with narrow slits, which cause to disappear disappearance of the slit gaps on the seal line, the voltage to be applied to the heat generating portion can be approximated to the voltage of the power source, thereby Thereby, the need for a voltage regulator such as a transformer isunnecessitated obviated and the structure thereof is simplified. Because the heavy transformer, is omitted, the weight of the present device becomes very light and the cost thereof is lowered.

Further, since a possible distortion due to thermal expansion can be absorbed by the spring property of the heater wire itself, and the zigzag shaped heat generating portion further enhances the distortion absorbing effect, thereby, the extension absorbing devices which usually have to be provided at the both ends of the heater wire can be simplified orunnecessitated unnecessary.

Thus, the impulse heat sealer itself can be easily manufactured and the cost thereof can be lowered extremelyconsiderably.

Further, by making use of the heater wire of the present invention, an impulse heat sealer type book binding machine and laminator can be manufactured, and the present heater wire can be used instantly which contributes to energy saving.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments, those of skill in the art will recognize that changes may be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the hereafter appended claims.

### ABSTRACT

A heater wire which is applied can be used in to an impulse heat sealer, a book binding machine, a laminator, an image-creating device, and so on. A thin sheet of resistant material such as iron-chromium alloy is further thinned by rolling, properly strengthened by quenching, and processed by photo-etching so that the width of a heat-generating part is small and those of the electrodes are larger than that, thus integrally producing a heater wire. The heat-generating part of the heater wire is zigzag at such small intervals that the zigzag pattern disappears on a sealing line or plane because of heat diffusion, and the width of the zigzag is uniformly narrow and almost equal to that of the required shape. Therefore, the drawbacks of on connections between the heat-generating part and electrodes is solved, and the resultant wire is matched with the power supply voltage because of its relatively fine and long structure.

### In the Claims:

Please amend Claims 1-5, as follows:

The invention is claimed as follows:

1. (Amended) An impulse heat sealer comprising:  
a power source circuit, a heater connected thereto and a press mechanism incorporating the heater, wherein by feeding a comparatively large current from the power source circuit for a short time to the heater including a heater wire, the heater wire being covered by a fluoro resin coated glass tape, to heat the heater and by interrupting the

comparatively large current for cooling, polyethylene and a heat meltable resin caught in the press mechanism is melted and adhered; and

the heater wire comprising a thin plate of electrically high resistance metal, the thin plate of electrically high resistance metal is thinned and strengthened, and the heater wire is processed in such a configuration that the width of an electrode portion or a portion which suppresses heat generation is broadened so far as permitted by the electrically high resistance metal, and a heat generating portion is shaped into a desired configuration with a narrow uniform width, then the both portions are integrated so as to form a self independent body.

2. (Amended) An impulse heat sealer according to Claim 1, wherein the heater wire, in order to prevent swelling of a seal line or a plane to a side of a main body of a polyethylene bag caught in the press mechanism and the breakage thereof should be prevented, is configurated in such a manner that either the width broadened portion of the electrode portions at the side facing to the main body is eliminated or when the broadened portions are provided at both sides of the electrode portions, the broadened portions facing the main body is retreated further away in comparison with another broadened portion at the opposite bag edge side.

3. (Amended) An impulse heat sealer according to Claim 1, wherein the heat generating portions of a single or a plurality of heater wires are arranged to come close within a plurality of small gaps of certain degree formed by itself or with the other heater wires to gather the heat generated together through heat diffusion at a resultant seal line or a plane to disappear the gaps.

4. (Amended) An impulse heat sealer according to Claim 1, wherein the heater wire is configured in a zigzag shape with a small gap which is caused to disappear through heat diffusion on a resultant seal line or a plane, and is spread over a desired configuration for the heat generating portion.

5. (Amended) A book binding machine and laminator comprising:  
a power source circuit, a heater connected thereto and a press mechanism incorporating the heater, the heater including a heater wire covered by a fluoro resin coated glass tape;

*B3*  
the heater wire comprising a thin plate of electrically high resistance metal, the thin plate of electrically high resistance metal is thinned and strengthened, the heater wire is processed to form an electrode portion or a portion which suppresses heat generation having a broadened width so far as permitted by the electrically high resistance metal and a heat generating portion formed into a zigzag shape with a narrow uniform width and with a small gap which disappears heating unevenness at a resultant sealed portion through heat diffusion and covering over an entire desired configuration thereof; and

the heater is heated by being fed a comparatively large current from the power source for a short time and is cooled by interrupting the comparatively large current, and using polyethylene and a heat meltable resin caught in the press mechanism as adhesive such as book binding use paper sheets and laminate use films are melt-adhered.

Please add newly submitted Claims 6-12, as follows:

6. An impulse heat sealer according to Claim 1, wherein the thin plate of electrically high resistance metal is thinned by a rolling means.

7. An impulse heat sealer according to Claim 1, wherein the thin plate of electrically high resistance metal is strengthened by a tempering means.

8. An impulse heater sealer according to Claim 1, wherein the heater wire is processed by a photoetching means.

9. An impulse heater sealer according to Claim 1, wherein the thin plate of electrically high resistance metal is iron chromium.

10. A book binding machine and laminator according to Claim 5, wherein the thin plate of electrically high resistance metal is thinned by a rolling means.

11. A book binding machine and laminator according to Claim 5, wherein the thin plate of electrically high resistance metal is strengthened by a tempering means.

12. A book binding machine and laminator according to Claim 5, wherein the thin plate of electrically high resistance metal is iron chromium.